(c) The total outstanding dues of various Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) on various State Electricity Boards (SEBs) ending 31st May, 2001 was over Rs. 30,000 crore. Such a situation may deter any prospective private power producer from setting up a power plant in a State with huge outstanding dues.

(d) The Chief Ministers'/Power Ministers' conference held in New Delhi in March, 2001 resolved to constitute an Expert Group to look into problem of mounting arrears of payments due to CPSUs. One of the references to be recommended by the Expert Group was to recommend for one time settlement of outstanding dues. The report since submitted by the Expert droup in this regard recommends a scheme for one time settlement of dues which consists of securitisation of the outstanding dues of SEBs to CPSUs and converting them into State Government Bonds with a partial waiver. This is linked to commitments by SEBs for setting current dues, with associated penalties for non compliance and assured access to State Government funds for recovery beyond a point. State Governments are also expected to commit themselves to a programme of reform in the power sector with some definite defined milestones and associated penalties for non-compliance. The Scheme also provides incentives for well performing States. The Scheme for one time settlement of outstanding dues has to be viewed as an integral part of an arrangement that prevent recurrence of similar defaults in future. The group has also recommended that the scheme should become effective only after consensus in its favour is obtained from participating States. It has also been felt that the validity of the scheme should remain in force till 31-3-2016.

Capital of PTC

4044. SHRI B. J. PANDA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the authorised capital of Power Trading Corporation and what is the structure of holding;

(b) whether PPA is already signed with !PPs;

(c) if so, a list of such IPPs: and

(d) the turnover of PTC in the first quarter of 2001-2002 ?

THE MINISTER 01- STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI ME I IT A) : (a) The authorised capital of Power

Trading Corporation of India Limited {PTC) is Rs. 150 crores with the Shares of Power Grid Corporation of India Limited at 30%. National Thermal Power Corporation Limited at 15% and Power Finance Corporation Limited at 15%. The balance 40% equity is to be offered to the Indian Financial Institutions. State Electricity Boards and Public at large.

(b) and (c) PTC has signed a PPA with Malana Power Company for trading of power upto 70 MW from the Malana I lydro-electric Power Plant in Himachal Pradesh for a period of que year with effect from July 5, 2001.

(d) The turnover of PTC in the first quarter of 2001-2002 was Rs. 9.08 crores.

Cost of Thermal Power per unit of Kayamkulam TPS

4045. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of thermal power per unit allotted to Kerala State Electricity Board from Kayamkulam Thermal Power Station;

(b) whether Government propose to reduce the cost of power:

(c) the amount of arrears payable by the KSEB to the NTPC:

(d) whether NTPC/NHPC is willing to undertake I lydro Electric Projects in Kerala; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) The entire power of 359.58 megawatt from Kayamkulam Thermal Power Station is allotted to Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB). National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) is raising bills for this power based on provisional tariff approved by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC). fhe provisional average tariff for Kayamkulam station for the year 2000-01 works out to 437 patse/kwh.

(b) The cost of power generation in a power plant depends on a number of factors like the type of plant, capital cost, type *o\'* fuel and its cost, source of supply of fuel, mode of operation etc. The cost of powej could be reduced through the fixed charges component of the cost of power generation by maximizing energy generation from the power plant by increasing efficienc} of operation and better capacity utilization. The Central Government is already